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IRMA TIMES

IRMA DISTRICT
Irma District is one of the best mixed farming districts in the West. Good soil, Good water, good grass, natural gas and Good Oil Indications. Good railroad facilities and good people. Boost for your district. Plenty of good farms awaiting development.
110 miles east of Edmonton
200 miles west of Saskatoon

An Independent Weekly Newspaper Circulating Throughout Jarow, Kinsella, Orbindale, Zoldavara, Fabyan, Clark Mahor, and Irma District.

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OIL INDUSTRY DISCUSSED AT NEW YORK MEETING

Ralph Arnold, Prominent U. S. Geologist, Gives Interesting Speech at New York Meeting.

Below we reproduce a speech given by Mr. Ralph Arnold, an eminent geologist, before a meeting of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, which should be of interest to Canadians interested in the oil development of Canada. While his speech does not touch directly on Canada, the situation in Mexico and the United States is clearly defined. Mr. W. A. English, of Los Angeles, another prominent geologist, who made a trip through here and the Birch Lake district last summer, gave a talk on the "Oil Reserve of Canada," which speech we intend to reproduce for our readers in a later issue.

Mr. Arnold's speech was as follows: In opening these meetings under the auspices of the Petroleum and Gas Committee of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, I wish to call to your attention the following among other subjects which it is hoped may receive proper attention:

1. The recording of as accurate an appraisal of the oil possibilities of the various countries as is possible, with information as to the immediate availability of their supply.
2. The development of further support for the movement to bring about active co-operation among American oil companies in their exploration and development work.
3. The furtherance of the efforts of the industry in securing geological assistance in foreign oil development: (a) along the lines of a modification of our domestic oil policy, so that we can go to foreign countries and consistently ask fair treatment as to royalties and bonuses, and (b) by a closer co-operation between the States and the oil industry.
4. The calling of attention to the unjustified drastic action of the price-fixing groups of the oil industry during the last year or so, with the hope that it will use gentler methods in the future.

None of these subjects are new, and some of them have been under discussion before various organizations for years. Our justification for again bringing them forward is the hope that by everlastingly harping on them, the industry, the Government and the people who shape the destinies of this country of ours may sometime, somehow realize their importance and take effective constructive action.

It is a source of great satisfaction to many of us here that, after a campaign of several years' duration on the part of a group of economic orologists, or scientific pessimists or so-called experts, or whatever you may be inclined to call them (depending largely on your command of the English language), the American oil industry has been awakened to a realization that the crude oil resources of the United States are not inexhaustible; that our crude oil should not be wasted but should be conserved, and used only for those purposes for which it alone is adapted; that every energy should be bent to improve our methods of refining, so that greater and greater percentages of gasoline, lubricants and other more desirable and valuable compounds may be made from the crude oil, rather than dissipated as fuel; and that as some of the most conservative of the operators have even admitted there is a possibility in the distant future that we may have to resort to our oil shales as a source of supply. No less a person than Tom O'Donnell has said that most of these very things in public at the recent sessions of the American Petroleum Institute in Chicago, and Harry Sinclair at the same meeting admitted we needed a foreign supply and just wondered if the industry was willing to pay the price necessary to get it. It is there gone no longer less majestic in olden to warn of our waning resources and call attention to the need of a foreign supply. In this connection, do you know, I have come to the definite conclusion that there is only a very, very slight difference between the so-called scientific expert and the so-called practical oil man, when it comes to drawing conclusions about the future oil resources of our country, and that that difference is merely one of time. Both the scientist and the practical oil man reach exactly the same conclusion and say exactly the same things on the subject—except the scientist says it is about seven years in advance of the operator.

With reference to the appraisal of the foreign oil supply, it was first the intention to cover the whole world, but data relating to some of the European and Asiatic fields were so meagre it was finally decided to confine the discussion to the American and such other countries as are directly contributory to the United States. The data in some instances are fairly complete and for these countries the estimates should be reasonably dependable. In some other (Continued on Back Page)

FALSE REPORT OF OIL STRIKE CAUSES SOME EXCITEMENT

No Oil Yet—Report Emanating From Wainwright Stirs Hearts To Beat Faster.

Last Monday a report was circulated around Edmonton that the Imperial Oil Co. had made a strike of oil at their well north of Fabyan. The report is supposed to have originated at Wainwright. While we believe that the indications at this well are exceptionally good, no drilling has been done for about three weeks, when the big rotary drill was stopped. Since then the men have been busy changing the machinery and preparing for continuing drilling with standard tools. It will probably take two or three weeks longer to complete the installation of the machinery and get ready to start up again. The pipe in the ten inch hole has been anchored with over hundred gas of cement. Two car loads of smaller casing has been shipped in for use when drilling is resumed. We understand the boilers are being moved farther away from the derrick so as to avoid any danger of fire in case oil or gas should break away. No information can be obtained as to the depth at which oil will likely be found at, but we understand that the company are making all arrangements to go as far as 4,000 ft if necessary.

AMERICAN CO. WILL DRILL AT MANY ISLAND

On a quarter section which the Producers Oil Company of Spokane, have secured at Many Island Lake, near the well of the Medicine Hat Development company, the American company will drill a well, says the Medicine Hat News. The information was brought over by R. S. Ratliff, who was recently over to Spokane, who says the company, which has been operating in Montana and Wyoming will bring a rig over from the Cat Creek field in the spring.

The company held its annual meeting in Spokane recently, and Joe B. Baker was elected president; F. S. Ratliff, vice-president and Canadian Manager; John Shields and Carl Heden, of Spokane, are the other directors. The company is being registered to do business in Alberta.

—Market Examiner.

MONITOR OILMEN WATCH WEATHER SIGNS

Monitor News: The oilmen are anxiously watching the weather signs for the break of winter, so that they can get back on the job again. Several have sent in already asking about the probable date of spring, as they intend getting an early start. Indications point to at least six or seven outfits being on the go, in the local field, this year.

WAINWRIGHT OIL FIELD TO BE DEVELOPED.

Wainwright Star: The directors of the Baxter Lake Oil Company held several meetings last week, and it looks as though things were going to move with regard to drilling right away. Baxter Lake, where the company has holdings, is about six miles northeast of Wainwright, and it is probably in that territory that their first well will be sunk.

ALECTRIC LIGHT PLANT MOVED

Last Tuesday Mr. C. W. Latimer completed the extra wiring required to connect the main light wires with his new building back of his machine shop. The plant was moved in the afternoon and the lights were in use as usual by 6 p. m. With the plant installed at the east end of town, several residents in that part will be able to secure electric light without the extra cost of running wires up town. Another unit will be installed as soon as enough applications for light have been made to justify the additional expense.

NOTICE.

The ladies Aid are giving an egg supper and entertainment on Monday, April 17th.
Supper and Entertainment 50c.
Aid will meet with Mrs. Graydon on March 22nd.

OIL REGULATIONS WILL BE REVISED SAYS MINISTER

LAST WEEK'S INTERVIEW WITH MR. CORY AT EDMONTON WILL PUT NEW INTEREST IN DEVELOPMENT

Wednesday and Thursday of last week, Mr. W. W. Cory, Deputy Minister of the Interior, paid a visit to Edmonton and met several delegations of men interested in oil development in Western Canada. Several of the different clauses of the Petroleum and Natural Gas regulations were discussed and in nearly all cases satisfactory arrangements were promised by the Deputy Minister.

ANYTHING WITHIN REASON TO AID DEVELOPMENT

Mr. Cory who has had over twenty years experience in his department, made it clear to his interviewers that the regulations as originally adopted were not adaptable to all parts of the province. Conditions were not the same in the Athabasca district, Pouce Coupe and other remote districts as they were in the Irma and Eastern Alberta districts. Therefore the regulations needed certain changes for the different districts.

As affecting the Irma and Eastern Alberta field, where it is shown that actual development is being attempted, changes will be allowed in the following respects. Whereas the regulations provide that expenditure in boring operations or on some other acceptable and necessary form of preliminary work may be accepted in lieu of rental for the second, third, fourth and fifth years only. Assurance has been given that this term will be extended until oil has been found on a lease, in paying quantities.

As regards grouping of leases. As it has been impossible in the past to all times to secure sufficient acreage, where locations were not separated one from the other by a greater distance than two miles. The two mile clause will be struck out. Provided it is shown that development work is being done on the group.

Provided more expenditure has been made in any one year, than is required to pay the rentals on a group a credit will be allowed which can be applied on future payments of rental. All rentals must be paid up so that a lease is in good standing before it can be assigned. But where drilling operations are started on a lease that is in arrears the money so expended can be applied on the arrears.

That Mr. Cory's visit to Edmonton will go a long way toward helping new development in the different districts has been felt by all who attended any of the conferences held by him. The information gained by his interviews with the different parties interested in the different districts, will be of great benefit in considering the different grievances coming up in his department from time to time. Also that the attitude of the department was to assist in any way possible, and in reason, to further the development of the petroleum and natural gas resources of Alberta, rather than the fact of receiving the rentals on same.

Library For Sale

A Splendid Chance for an outlying School District to procure a splendid library at—
VERY LOW COST

We have about 210 volumes which we will sell en bloc at 25c each or 100 volumes at 30c each.

This price is far below cost.

THOS. J. DERMAN,
Pharmacist & Druggist
Irma

WYATT ACTED PART OF COUNTRY MINISTER SPLENDIDLY

Local Thespians Star in Home Talent Play Before Large Crowd In Co-op. Hall.

Those who packed the Co-op. Hall to the doors at the presentation of "The Country Minister" certainly got their money's worth. The play went over the top with a bang. You missed a real evening's entertainment if you didn't see it. The comedy was good and the plot was "thick."

We wish to congratulate all those who took part. They played their parts well. J. W. Wyatt as "The Country Minister" had a long and difficult part which he handled well. Mrs. Ewers as "Jerusha Jane Judkins" was a typical New England village spinster. Mrs. Wyatt played the part of "Helen Burleigh," the rich heiress, as it should be done. Her snubbing of an unwelcome suitor was the work of a master hand. The role of "Roxey," the fourteen year old Bowery girl, was taken by Mrs. Schaffner, who brought out the comedy, as well as the seriousness of the part, in an excellent manner. B. J. Ewers as "Deacon Potter" and Guy Jackson as "Timothy Todd" put across the main comedy of the play in first class style. J. L. Hollinshead as "Gregory Heath" the villain, was really villainous. Mrs. Matheson and Geo. Sawyer as "Granny Grimes" and "Jud Paradox" accomplished "Gregory Heath," were good. Their scene depicting the life of the underworld was especially well done. C. Dewar and L. Lennon played the parts of "Tom Sparrow" and "William Henry," two comical boys, and rivals over "Roxey." They added their part to the comedy of the play.

QUALITY MERCHANDISE

Sloppy Weather?

Not in the distant future either.

At least we all hope not. Better equip yourself now with a pair of Miners Invincible Rubbers or Rubber Boots. We have them all sizes, Mens Womens' and Childrens. Every pair guaranteed.

Substantial Leather Shoes?

Soon be time to be thinking of them too. We have the same reliable stuff we always carry.

SOLID AND ALL LEATHER SHOES

—and something else, they are all brand new stuff just in, with all that "Life" in the leather that makes them wear.

See our "Disarmament" Boot for Boys. All solid leather, double toe cap, leather counter, and insole. They will take the kick out of your shoe tax.

Sizes 8 - 10½ \$2.85
Sies 11 - 13 \$3.75

New Gingham

Lovely new English Gingham, plain colors and small checks, only 28c and 30c a yd.

J. C. McFarland COMPANY

Irma, - - - - - Alberta

CREDITORS Sale OF CO-OP. STOCK

SALE STILL GOES ON

We must clean up this Stock at some price and if you require any of it, now is the time to get it.

Mens Wear

Mens Heavy Combination Underwear, sold before at \$5.50 now going at \$2.50

Mens Work Shoes, a big lot, were up to \$6, all going at \$3.50 pr.

Boys Shoes, sizes 11 to 5, we have selected 75 pr to clear at \$2.75

Dry Goods

A lot of Glass Toweling left at 17½c yd
Childs Hose, to clear at 25c pr.

GROCERIES

White Fish, 3 tins for 25c
Evaporated Apples, 10 lb. \$2.25
Prunes 10 lbs. \$1.35
White Beans 5 lbs. 25c
Oyster Shell 7 lbs. 25c

Canadian Credit Mens Trust Assoc. Ltd., in Charge



ROYAL YEAST CAKES

Canada Made

As a health builder, Royal Yeast is gaining in popularity every day. It is a food - not a medicine. It supplies the vitamins which the diet may lack. Royal Yeast is highly beneficial in cases where the system seems "run down". Royal Yeast is the richest known source of vitamins, and when taken into the system acts as a corrective agent. Royal Yeast Cakes are recommended for their purity and wholesomeness. It is the purest, the most convenient and economical yeast on the market.

Two to four Royal Yeast Cakes a day will work wonders. A full day's supply can easily be prepared at one time by using one glass lukewarm water and teaspoon sugar to each yeast cake. Allow to stand over night in moderately warm room. In the morning stir well and pour off liquid. Place in refrigerator or other cool place and drink at intervals as desired throughout the day.

Send name and address for free booklet "Royal Yeast Cakes for Better Health."

EWING COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, CANADA

Canada's Needs

No. 6—Scientific Research (Continued)

Admitting that Canada has been backward in the prosecution of scientific research, and granting that an effort should now be made to overtake the loss occasioned by past neglect, the question arises what is to be done and how?

No Government should be expected to bear all the cost of discovering new scientific truths; that of course is paternalism. Most of the cost of this work must be left to private enterprise since it is by private enterprise that the new knowledge will be exploited, properties laid out, employees set to work, and production carried on.

But if every branch of Canadian enterprise starts independently in the pursuit of new scientific information, there is bound to be tremendous waste. Many duplicate laboratories would be required. Much overlapping of effort would go on. In one laboratory time would be lost in proving or disproving what had already been learned in a laboratory somewhere else—and perfectly willing to share the knowledge.

A vast amount of energy and money would be wasted on ground work—instead of having the ground work done as far as possible in common and the money available for research concentrated on the really new effort. To discover a quite simple formula might cost so much for laboratory and men as to discourage the enterprise.

A lack of organization would be, therefore, a drag on the wheel. It has been suggested in such circumstances that the universities should be mobilized. But this view has had to be abandoned, not merely because universities are scattered, but because university routine cannot meet the requirements of the kind of research the business world now needs without damaging the usefulness of the university to its students.

It has also been suggested that the scientific staffs attached to certain Government departments could satisfy this need. But the work, which is needed, cannot be done entirely by the Dominion Government. In many cases investigation can be carried out to the best advantage under one or more of the Provincial Governments, or under the Federal Government in cooperation. Moreover it is often found that the work cannot be completed as a practical and commercial success without calling on the financial and other help of the industries which are concerned. In all such cases the work lies outside the duties of any Government department and should be directed by a body with greater independence and freedom from administrative duties.

Thus in England, in the United States, in Germany, and in Japan, the need for some central body of research to synthesize the efforts of its individuals has resulted in the establishment of State Institutions equipped and endowed by public funds, controlled by Parliament only in regard to the amount of funds made available for its yearly work.

It is proposed, therefore, that the Government of Canada should set aside \$500,000 to erect and equip a building at Ottawa to be known as "The National Research Institute," and that it should make an annual grant for the carrying on of research in the public interest.

In addition to this kind of work special confidential studies of commercial problems would be carried out for persons or corporations or trade guilds willing to pay the cost of such studies.

This organization would provide a Bureau of Standards—that is, a Bureau for the making of delicate tests, measurements or analysis of standard articles of Canadian trade—a work for which Canada has now to depend largely on the services of foreigners.

In other words, instead of having to rely on the scattered and unorganized efforts of gallant and public-spirited investigators—instead of having her manufacturers send their money, as happened in at least one case, to a foreign state institute to buy research—Canada would have her own central Bureau of Standards for Research.

Here, laboratories and a library would be maintained for public use and a continuous study of Canadian materials would be carried on.

Here the engineer or chemist might find the last word in common knowledge of a subject and so have a much better taking off place for his own research.

Here would be men who might be employed—at cost—to make experiments for this concern or that, their finding in such cases becoming the property of the man or firm or group of firms who paid the cost.

Here the finest instruments and apparatus would be available for those who desired to send their experts to explore some branch of knowledge.

Here, in other words, the State would provide at cost, a common working place and a common repository of such new scientific knowledge as had been acquired at public expense. At the same time, secret discoveries made at the expense of private enterprise, would remain the property of their discoverers—so long as used in the public interest—the public at large benefiting by the stimulus of the kind of employment which, in theory at least, follows the application of such private knowledge.

This is what has been done in foreign countries. This is what the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research believes should be done in Canada. And, after all, is this not one of Canada's needs which must be met if this Dominion is to take and hold its rightful place among the enterprising and progressive nations within the League of Nations?

Those Having Sick Animals SHOULD USE



MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT

Good for all throat and chest diseases, Distemper, Gargery, Sprains, Bruises, Colic, Malignant Spasms, Running Sores, etc. Should always be in the stable—SOLD EVERYWHERE.

W. N. U. 1407

As It Ought To Be

A prison official who has compiled statistics of the New York State reformatory for males, has found that only 8 per cent. of the convicts between the ages of 16 and 30 were ex-servicemen. This is only as it ought to be, as men who risk their lives for their country are not likely to disfigure it by breaking the law.

—Branford Expositor.

"I don't care."

Is a deadly snare.

"Had I thought," died in the poor house.—German.

Trials of Wireless Experts

Radio Operators Still Dithered By "Vagrant" Signals

Despite the most diligent research experts are not yet able to say when the mysterious "vagrant" signals come.

That every day, and particularly at night, are received on wireless aerials.

"From the earliest days of long-distance wireless telegraphy, the difficulties in reception due to vagrant or natural electric waves and atmospheric electric discharges passing down the receiving aerial have been the bane of the wireless telegraphist," Professor John Ambrose Fleming, of London University, told the Royal Society of Arts. He said:

"Having regard to the fact that the positive atmospheric electric potential, gradient of the earth in creases at the rate of about 100 volts per meter of ascent, roughly speaking it is not surprising that aerials several hundred feet high may be traversed by quite large currents due to this cause alone, which may utterly swamp the feeble signal currents."

Professor Fleming is the inventor of the thermionic valve-receiver, which revolutionized wireless telegraphy and telephony.

A letter has come to me from a serious-minded young man who has asked "the most wonderful gift in the world" to be his wife. He asks for some points to help him in selecting a home.

I believe one's first home should be a rented one, even if it is rented for so short a period as one, two or three months.

In this rented home one can test the furniture and experience just what is desirable.

Sunshine, ventilation, sanitation, ease with which the home may be kept clean are among the factors to be considered. Proximity to cars, post office, church, school, should be taken into consideration.

In fact the career of a worker from his home to his place of business and the time consumed, in transit should be considered, possibly as part of the rent. An hour's journey from home to business should be the limit.

Here one must travel longer than this, the less frequent a drain upon what should be, reserve vitality or the transportation cost is unduly high.

And, after you have studied out just what you like and what you do not like in your rented home, you will be in a better position to know just what you want when you buy a home.

And everything considered, it should be the aim of every married couple to eventually own their own home. People who own their own homes feel a certain responsibility for the condition of their home, the condition of their streets, the kind of citizens elected to public office, the schools of the neighborhood, the moral conditions of the community, the social side of the community as well as what kind of business may be permitted to come into the neighborhood.

And when people begin to feel this responsibility, they automatically begin to be better citizens. And better citizens and their children make for a better America, and after a while, a better world.

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CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of *Dr. H. H. H. H.*

Choosing A Home

BY LORETTO C. LYNCH

An Acknowledged Expert in All Matters Pertaining to Household Management.

A letter has come to me from a serious-minded young man who has asked "the most wonderful gift in the world" to be his wife. He asks for some points to help him in selecting a home.

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—The Every Day Home-maker

The Vacant Spaces Of Canada Offer Permanent Homes For Thousands

The man who truly owns a home is the farmer whose every activity radiates from his habitation. From his house, shabby or pretentious, he surveys the broad acres about him in that sweet knowledge of absolute possession, in the realization that the fruitful land is his for all time and can never be taken from him. There is a satisfaction in owning a farm, apart from the palpable pleasures of revenue, which nothing else in life exactly imparts—every operation and improvement reflects to the owner's benefit and aggrandizement. Nearly all landless city men experience this vision at one time or another, but not all have the courage or the ability to follow it into reality.

Canada is one of the few countries remaining at the present stage which offers opportunities to men of all ranks, even those of little worldly wealth, to establish permanent homes to be theirs and their posterity's for all time. Pre-eminently Canada is a land of homes and a land of vacant spaces waiting for further homes. Here the landless, for none of the proverbial song, may secure rich virgin lands of extensive acreage which they need not leave until their mortal days are ended. Here the city dweller tired of the perpetual daily grind, of the monotonous, visionless prospect, of the weekly wage which must stretch to cover so many expenditures, can, with little capital, arrive at his dreams of the out of doors with work that holds a change in its every day, to live on nature's bounteous without rent to pay, and expenditures and taxes minimized.

Thousands have effected it. Each year thousands of others who never knew the real meaning of home are finding its true significance on the Canadian expanse. Canadian farmers comprise men of all stations, all ranks, all trades and professions, as many men from the cities spent their youth on the farm. The lure of the land has seduced them, the desire of a home has drawn them to the country which has so many homes to offer them.

Canada has satisfied them in furnishing the security they sought of a permanent haven for life, a piece of the earth to be theirs for all time, truly an ancestral dwelling; in its most comprehensive sense—Home.

Simple Ice Storage

Every Country Home Should Have Its Own Supply

Much waste in food products, more especially in connection with dairying, could be saved during the summer months if the simple instructions for storing ice which are described in Pamphlet No. 2, New Series, of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, were generally adopted. Besides this, ice and drinks would be more palatable if every country home had its own supply of ice. As the pamphlet points out, a very simple storage is necessary; any unoccupied corner of a shed will serve the purpose. A rough board enclosure 10 feet square and 8 feet high will hold enough ice to provide fifty pounds per day for 130 days after allowing for a reasonable amount of wastage. Poles, even, may be driven into the ground and lined up on the inside with rough lumber or slabs, leaving a space of about three eighths of an inch between the boards of the wall and the enclosure covered with a roof to keep out the rain.

It is necessary to provide free drainage. About a foot of sawdust should be placed on the floor. A space of one foot should be left between the ice and the wall to be filled with sawdust. When the chinks between the blocks have been filled with crushed ice and the whole frozen to gether, the ice should be covered with about the same thickness of sawdust as is needed for the sides. The dry sawdust the better the ice will keep. The pamphlet also describes an ice well and shows plans for the construction of ice houses.

Not Inviting Menu

They were a newly married couple, and had just been quarrelling over some trivial matter.

The husband jammed on his cap and started for business, but upon getting to the front gate he repented, and retraced his steps.

Entering the house, he approached his wife, and, with a view to ending the rift, he inquired: "What are you cooking today, my dear?"

"Oh! rats!" returned his wife, still very cross.

"Well," replied the husband, "only cook one, I shan't be home to dinner."

Bathrooms and coffins are included in the list of articles taxable as luxuries by the German Government.

W. N. U. 1407

Advantages of Seed Inoculation

Experience Proves that Application of Nitro-Culture to Seed of Legumes Means Increased Yields

That inoculation with nitro-culture is beneficial to leguminous crops has long been known, but at the same time the treatment has not been applied to the extent that it might be and perhaps should be. From the farming point of view the legume family in Canada may be narrowed down to the following groups: Clover group including red, crimson, white, zigzag or alaska, alfalfa group, including alfalfa, medick and sweet clovers, white or yellow; pea group, namely, garden and Canada field pea, vetch and sweet pea; bean group, namely garden and scarlet runner beans. Dominion and provincial institutions and individual farmers are supplied free with bottles containing the nitro-culture by the Division of Botany of the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa. Individual farmers, it might be mentioned, are limited to three bottles, each of which contains sufficient bacteria to inoculate a bushel of seed (60 pounds) of the variety the farmer desires to treat and which he must specify in his application. The bottle will be found to contain a jelly-like substance that contains millions of bacteria that transferred to the seed supply increased vitality and additional productiveness, besides enabling the plant to store in its roots nitrogen taken from the air thus increasing soil fertility. That beneficial results ensue is testified to illustration stations in various provinces. One farm superintendent reports that "Some very striking evidence is coming to light of the advantages of artificial inoculation of legumes. In adverse seasons it seems to me to all the difference between fair success and dismal failure. In the present dry season we had a plot of alfalfa, the seed for which was inoculated with nitro-culture last year, which has cut over a ton and a half of cured hay per acre. In fact the legumes are yielding roughly twice as much hay as the most productive grasses. This is a complete reversal of previous experience and we can attribute the change to no influence but inoculation."

Ontario Leads In Apple Production

British Columbia Is Fast Becoming Leader In Fruits

Ontario continues to lead among the provinces of Canada in apple production with a total yield in 1920 of 1,621,800 barrels, valued at \$15,072,765, an average price of \$8.06. Nova Scotia was not far behind with 1,160,000 barrels, valued at \$10,931,420, or an average price of \$9.42. British Columbia on the other side of the continent, the province which is fast taking the lead in fruit production, held the third place with a production of 594,540 barrels, which at an average price of \$10.12 were worth a total of \$5,106,965. Quebec's total yield amounted to 85,000 barrels, worth \$569,688, or an average of \$6.47, and that of New Brunswick 30,000 barrels, valued at \$167,371, an average of \$5.78. The total increase for the year in production amounted to 69,580 barrels over the figure for 1919 and in value \$5,452,933. The provinces of Ontario and Quebec are responsible for these increases, both recording substantial gains over the previous year, while the other three fruit-growing provinces registered slight declines.

Responsibility Must Be Assumed

People Without Initiative Do Not Make Any Headway

The late Philip D. Armour said responsibility could not be forced on anyone—he must assume it himself. There is a lot of truth in this statement. A successful executive does not wait for somebody to come along and force him to accept the responsibility of his position—he assumes it. A foreman who gets into the habit of waiting for someone "higher up" to point out to him what to do, and what not to do, will be a failure. A man who is afraid to go ahead and use his own judgment will never make a leader.—Listowel Banner.

Shan't You Europe

The Shah of Persia for reasons of health, is making a six months' tour of Europe, says a despatch to the Pioneer from Teheran. He will leave his second brother, Hussein Ali Mirza as regent, pending the return to Persia from Europe of the heir presumptive to the throne, Mohammed Hassan Mirza, his eldest brother.

A 20 cent carbon monoxide in the air will cause unconsciousness.

German Climber Has Marvelous Escape

Carried Over Precipice by Avalanche But Escaped Unhurt

Two German expert skiers, Professor Schork and a friend, while making an ascent of Mount Sulzkoel, in the Tyrol were struck and carried away by a terrific avalanche.

The professor was engulfed, but his friend seemed to ride on the avalanche and escaped unhurt, though carried over a 1,000-foot precipice. He descended into the valley, and with the help of guides set out to search for the body of the professor. After three days' tramping in deep snow they were forced to return.

The Swiss Alpine Club has issued a warning to skiers and climbers to the effect that most of the snow bridges in the Alps, usually safe, are now treacherous owing to last summer's drought and the heavy melting of the glacier ice.

Much snow has fallen on the Alpine resorts.

Wins Debating Championship

Saskatchewan Defeats Manitoba and Alberta in Inter-University Debate

Winning simultaneously in Saskatoon and Edmonton, in the inter-university debate, the University of Saskatchewan again captures the debating championship of the three prairie provinces.

In Saskatoon, Graham Spry and Henry Grant represented the University of Manitoba, C. W. McCool and Miss Marion Massey, the University of Saskatchewan. The latter took the affirmative side of the debate, which was on the subject that Canada should appoint an ambassador to the United States to act as representative in all matters relating directly to Canadian affairs. The judges were Mr. Justice MacLean, Dr. John A. Valens, Rev. W. McPherson, Mrs. J. B. Cleveland and Gerald W. Longhough.

A Modern Fable

Showing What Happens to Those Who Are Useless

A wide old hen came up to a young white leghorn pullet and said, "My dear, I hear you cackling almost every day. Did it ever occur to you that by laying each day you are making less work for more hens? If you will only follow my example and only lay once a week you will be just as happy and there will then be work for six more hens. You see these incubators and brooders are laying off so many hens there is great unemployment. The only way to do is to organize and do less work so there will be more employed."

The pullet looked up in surprise and was about to ask for further information, when she was interrupted by the farmer's boy coming with a hatchet and his mother, saying: "Get that old three-year-old. She don't lay nohoo."

Moral: When we get entirely useless Mother Nature uses us for fertilizer in her great chemical laboratory.—Buffalo Commercial.

Limit Menace of Submarines

Those who think the results of the Washington Conference are disappointing should note that whereas the original submarine proposition was to limit the number of undersized boats in use, the amended plan is to forbid the improper employment of these craft, whether their number be large or small. That looks like an even greater achievement than was intended by the promoters of the earlier proposition.—Providence Journal.

German War Criminal Escapes

Ludwig Dittmar, whom the Leipzig supreme court recently to four years imprisonment for the sinking of the hospital ship, Zlandover Castle, during the war, has escaped from the prison at Nuremberg. A reward of 50,000 marks has been offered for his recapture.

WESTERN EDITORS



Thos. W. Green, Publisher of the Times, Taber, Alberta.

Heligoland Will Be Returned to Germany

Work of Destroying Island Fortress is Nearly Completed

Heligoland, once the haven of the German submarine and light cruiser forces in the North Sea, is a fortress no more. The Inter-Allied Commission which has been at work for the last two years is about to report that the main work of demolition is finished, and that its officers in control were withdrawn as from the island on October 1. Certain works are left to be completed by the Germans, the commission paying quarterly visits until the last provision of the Peace Treaty has been carried out. Then the island passes back into the complete control of Germany.

The Peace Treaty prohibits the future fortification of the island, but it makes no provision for enforcing this prohibition. The spirit of nationalism that inspires the present administration of the German marine service suggests that it would not be well to leave the question of the future entirely in German hands, and it is probable that the Supreme Council will have some suggestion for insuring that this clause of the treaty is faithfully kept.

A great navy is still among the dreams of the German militarists, and their regard for the Peace Treaty is not such as to encourage the belief that they will feel themselves bound by it. It is therefore satisfactory to learn that the Commission holds the view that whatever may be attempted at Heligoland in the future, it will be impossible to build a harbor for warships on the present site.

Strange Aeroplane Fatality

A man taking an aeroplane from Amsterdam to Brussels by traction engine was sitting in the pilot's seat when a gust of wind blew the machine 60 feet into the air.

It came down in the road, pinning the man underneath. He was killed instantly.

A Business Man

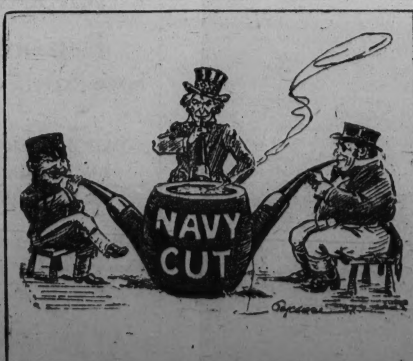
"Is an ounce of prevention better than a pound of cure?"

"I don't like to say one thing is better than another," answered the druggist. "I just advertise both and let people take their choice."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Archbishops and dukes are addressed as "Your Grace," because in the past they had the power of granting favors or graces.

Roses were formerly the symbol of silence, hence the Latin phrase "sub rosa," meaning "under the rose," and so "in confidence."

Patronize your local merchant and thereby help to build up your home town and community.



THE PIPE OF PEACE—Manchester (England) Sunday Chronicle.

Grain Yields Of The Prairie Provinces Show Possibilities Of The West

Curious Methods Of Marketing Dairy Produce

Novel System of Selling and Buying in Vogue in Holland

The organized marketing of dairy produce dates back further in Holland than perhaps in any other country in the world. For more than two hundred years rather a novel system of selling cheese has been in existence in some markets of that country. The cheese are brought from the factories or the farms, as the case may be, and arranged in heaps on the market square. Buyers and sellers come together and sticker over the price. A sale is consummated by the two parties striking the open palms of their hands together.

The modern method of selling in that country was described by Mr. J. A. Ruddick, dairy and cold storage commissioner, at a recent meeting of the Western Ontario Dairyman's Association this year. Sellers bring their produce to the market and register in somewhat after the manner in which butter and cheese are registered on boards in this country. The different lots are put up and auctioned. There is a large wide range of prices marked on the circumference. The pointer, which is operated by electricity, is set at the high point and, when started, slowly descends the scale. Each buyer has an electric button which he can operate unseen by any of his neighbors. When the pointer falls opposite the price which any buyer is willing to pay, he presses the button, the pointer stops and his number is indicated to the clerk and the sale is recorded. The apparatus is so arranged that no two buyers can register at the same time and the identity of the purchaser is not disclosed, for the time being. Lots are put up one by one in this way and disposed of until the day's operations cease.

Potash From Dust Heap

Refuse from Blast Factories Produces Much Needed Chemical

Until recently the dust discharged from blast factories was looked upon as such. Today it is one of the most productive sources of a much needed chemical.

During the war Mr. Kenneth M. Chance, a distinguished chemist, sought a new means of securing potash, the supply of which had been cut off from Canada. He began to experiment with the dust from blast furnaces, and discovered a process by which potash could be manufactured from it.

Later he discovered a chlorine process which increased the output of permanganate of potash by 50 per cent.

Before the war we relied upon persons abroad, who made potash and exported it to us.—The Bits.

Newsboy Makes Fine Showing

Crippled Calgary Lad Doing Well At Queen's University

Two Calgary boys, David Pasternack and Allen Winspear, who are in their first year at Queen's University, Kingston, made a remarkable fine showing in the Christmas examinations, according to word which has been received by the students' parents. Pasternack was first in Latin and Greek and second in chemistry, while Pasternack was first in English and a number of other subjects.

The student, Pasternack, is well known in Calgary in view of the fact that for many years he was a newsboy. He lost one of his legs when only a small lad, but in spite of this handicap he saved enough money selling papers to put him through high school and to allow him to attend university.

Gold Production in Canada

The total gold production in Canada during 1921 has been estimated by the Federal Government at \$75,088 fine ounces worth at the standard value for gold, \$18,039,674, compared with 756,097 fine ounces, worth \$15,814,998 in 1920. Ontario is the premier gold producing province of the Dominion, the output from this province alone constituting more than 75 per cent. of the entire Canadian production in 1921.

Need For Washing

"Willie," said the infant's mother, agitated by the sudden appearance of a rich relative, "kiss your Uncle John and then go and wash your face at once."

A mouse will ignore a food supply sufficient for a meal, and run great risks to nibble at a large supply.

No greater or surer indication of the progress of the Canadian West could be found than its consistent annual increase in the amount of land brought under cultivation and the increase in grain production which is a natural consequence. Whilst other countries are battling with the problem of a declining rural population and the flooding of the urban centres, Canada's stretches of fertile agricultural land are slowly being brought under the plough and the country's farming population added to each year by the tide of immigration. Canada, through her splendid wheat crop this year, has risen to second place among the wheat producing countries of the globe, and this is wholly attributable to the increase of settlement and cultivation in western provinces, the development of which is fast extending northward.

The figures for the grain yields of the prairie provinces for the season 1921 have been made public, and the expectation of the increase the country looks for annually has been again realized. Substantial increases in the year's production of all cereals maintains for the Canadian West the title of "Granary of the Empire," and indeed, as the provider of wider portions of the globe, warrants aspirations to a yet more ambitious title.

The wheat yield for the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta for the year 1921 is returned by the government at 308,925,000 bushels as against 234,138,300 in 1920, or an increase of nearly 32 per cent. In 1919 the yield was 165,544,300 and in 1918, 164,436,100, each year showing a consistent and substantial increase.

The oat yield of the three provinces is recorded as 363,185,000 bushels as against 314,297,000 last year, an increase of more than 15 per cent. The yield in 1919 was 235,560,000 and in 1918, 222,049,500 the same consistency of increase is exhibited.

The barley yield west of Lake Superior to the Rocky Mountains was this year 46,619,000 bushels as compared with 40,760,500 last year or an increase of more than 14 per cent. The harvest of 1919 returned 36,682,000 bushels of barley and that of 1918, which was an exceptional year for this crop, 47,607,400.

The total yield for the production in the west this year is remarkable. The total yield of the three prairie provinces is 25,113,000, which, when compared with the 1920 yield of 8,273,600, records an increase of more than 179 per cent. There were consistent increases in this crop before 1920, the 1919 harvest returning 7,263,000 bushels and the 1918, 6,181,700, and the enormous increase recorded in the past season is due to an increased acreage following an extensive and aggressive propaganda.

Had the wet period during last fall not lowered the grade in many localities, and had the farmers obtained a price for their grain more commensurate with the cost of production, surely this big crop would have brought good times to the west.

Science Prolongs Life of Insects

Result Achieved by Changing Temperature from Warm to Cold

Some very remarkable experiments in prolonging the life of insects have been made by M. Louis Destouches, who has discovered that by keeping caterpillars and moths at varying temperatures, instead of one temperature, their lives can be prolonged five or six times.

Butterflies kept in this way will live for 35 days instead of six or seven, will lay two or three times as many eggs, and apparently enjoy long life.

The only difference is that one day they are kept at a warm temperature—about blood heat—and the next at a temperature a little above freezing-point, the temperature being changed in this way each day.

Science has thus solved the problem of giving an enormously increased life to certain insects. Will it ever succeed in prolonging the life of human beings?

New Parks for British Columbia

Creation of two new provincial parks by the Provincial Government was announced by Hon. T. B. Pattullo, minister of lands. One of these is the Mount Aspinholde Park, near Nanaimo, and the other the Kowanche Park at the head of the Kootenay and Stocan Lakes.

Her Choice

"And when we are married, every morn I'll bring thee violets—'you mean well, but I don't expect all that. Don't bring a bunch to the breakfast table—that is all I ask."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Melancholy is often a result of bitterness.

THE IRMA TIMES

Irma, Alberta.

H. G. Thunell, Publisher.
H. W. Love, Editor.

An independent newspaper published every Friday at Irma, Alberta, Can.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
Canada, one year \$2.00
Great Britain and U. S. \$2.50

ADVERTISING RATES

Reasonable rates are charged for display advertisements. Local notices in our paid local columns are ten cents per line first insertion and five cents per line each succeeding insertion. Legal notices 15c per line first insertion, 10c per line each succeeding insertion. Notices of festivals, lectures, concerts and all entertainments of a money making character are 10c per line. Resolutions of respect one dollar for each insertion. Cards of Thanks, 50c. Memoranda 50c. Notices of stray or estray animals, three insertions for \$1.50. All changes of advertisements must be in not later than Tuesday to insure change for that week.

IN THE LEGISLATURE.

After a debate lasting all Thursday afternoon, the legislature passed, by a vote of 42 to 11, an amendment to the Moore-Love resolution regarding adverse votes on government measures, which provides that the government of the day need not be bound to accept defeat of any government measure or resolution on occasion for resignation save when followed by a vote of want of confidence. Two members of the opposition, Mrs. McClung and S. G. Tobin, of Leduc, as well as the independent members, voted with the members on the government side. Premier Greenfield, Hon. Mr. Brownlee and Hon. Mr. Headley did not vote. The original motion submitted by Alex Moore, of Cochrane and J. R. Love, of Wainwright, was as follows:

"Whereas under the generally accepted interpretation of the working of the British Parliamentary System, it is assumed that the defeat of a Bill or measure presented to the Legislative Assembly by a minister of the Crown, officially on behalf of the Government is in itself a defeat of the Government; and

"Whereas the members of this legislative assembly feel that the time has come when members ought to be free to vote either for or against any Bill or Measure before the House without thereby expressing lack of confidence in the Government;

Therefore be it resolved that this House express its desire that the Premier ought not to consider the defeat of any Government Measure or Motion a sufficient reason for tendering the resignation of his Government, unless such defeat be followed by a vote of non-confidence in the government.

The amended resolution, submitted by N. S. Smith, of Olds and G. A. Forster, Hand Hills, and passed by the House, was as follows:—

"Whereas it is the opinion of this House that freedom of speech and action on the part of the individual members should be encouraged;

And whereas the British parliamentary convention that a ministry should resign when it loses the confidence of the house may, unless construed in the most liberal manner, militate against such freedom of speech and action;

Therefore be it resolved that this House express its desire that the government should not, in cases within the discretion of the government, be bound to accept the defeat of any government bill or measure at an occasion for resignation unless followed by a vote of non-confidence."

Smoked Meats & Fish

Cure and Smoke your Meats now for

SUMMER

Get a Bottle of our SMOKING LIQUID

per 85c Bottle

Keeps Meat Free from Mites

THOS. J. DERMAN
Pharmacist & Druggist
Irma.

RYLEY SUFFERS BIG FIRE LOSS

Losses—East side Main Street: Kjosness block, building valued at \$7,000.
Contents of warehouse \$900.
Insured by P. P. Kjosness, \$3,000.
Holt & Hougan, merchandise \$22,000, covered by insurance.

L. H. Archer, building, valued at \$2,000.

Printing outfit worth \$7,000, covered by insurance.

Humphrey house, value \$1,200.

The Barber shop, valued \$450.

Damaged to pool-room, \$300.

J. L. Hay, merchant removed his entire stock valued at \$20,000 out on the street. Estimated loss \$2,500.

On west side of Main street heat and explosions caused considerable loss.

Drug Store, plate glass window cracked \$200.

O. K. Cafe, O. Johnson, windows and awnings, \$250.

Hardware store, P. P. Kjosness, windows, \$250.

Ryley restaurant, Chinese, windows \$200.

The Ryley blaze which began at 8 p. m. Saturday destroyed four properties on the east side of Main street.

The fire originated in the Kjosness block consisting of a warehouse and a general store conducted by Hall & Hougan. Mr. Hall and family lived over the warehouse and the Hall and Hougan families lived above their store. All of the three families lost all of their household goods and clothing.

L. H. Archer, editor of the Ryley Times, owned the next building. The lower floor was used for printing office and plant. His family lived overhead also Mrs. Archer's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Strong. Mr. Archer saved the greater part of the household goods and clothing before the heat drove away the workers.

The Humphrey tenement had been partly shattered by explosives and soon succumbed to the flames. In the meantime the old barber shop, a small building, had been blown up and hauled away by teams and a tractor. This exposed the pool and barber shop to the terrific heat, but the heroic efforts of the fire department, aided by citizens, using snow and wet sacks and the arrival of the Holden fire department at the most critical time stayed the progress of the fire.

The Holden outfit was able to take advantage of the morning train which arrived at Ryley at 9 a. m.

Shortly after 9 o'clock the Toffield fire brigade arrived by special train, but as the fire was now under control they remained but a short time.

ELLIOTT—SCOTT

A very pretty event took place at "The great," Kinsella, the home of the bride's parents, on Friday, March 3rd, when Miss Janet (Jenny) Olive Scott was united in the bonds of matrimony to Mr. John D. Elliott, by the Rev. J. Wheeler, of Viking. Both parties are well known in the Kinsella district and much interest was shown in the wedding. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss B. H. Scott, of Edmonton, while the groom was attended by his brother Mr. G. Edgar Elliott, of Kinsella. The Misses G. Lee and M. Scott, acted as flower girls, looking very pretty in little dresses of blue and white respectively. The bride, becomingly attired in white silk crepe, and carrying a bridal bouquet of white and pale pink carnations, entered, on the arm of her father, to the strains of the Bridal Chorus from "Lothengrin" played by Miss P. F. Skinner, of Edmonton. The bride's sister, Miss Bessie Scott was prettily attired in Alice Blue Satin, her mother wearing a lovely Taupe Charmeuse gown.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Scott, and the Misses B. and M. Scott, Mr. D. T. Elliott and Mr. Edgar Elliott, father and brother respectively of the groom, Mrs. M. J. Hilton and Miss P. F. Skinner, of Edmonton, Mr. J. Bishop of Viking, Mr. and Mrs. Lee and Miss Georgina Lee, of Kinsella.

The groom is a returned soldier, having spent four and a half years overseas, winning the M. M. in service there. He is the son of Mr. D. T. Elliott, one of the first settlers of the Kinsella district.

The happy couple received many handsome and valuable presents. They will reside at the farm of the groom in the Kinsella district.

A well attended dance was held in the evening.

MECKLENBURG'S DATES

Dr. M. Max Mecklenburg, the old reliable eye-sight specialist, will again visit Viking on Thursday, March 30th, Kinsella, Friday, March 31st, and Irma on Saturday, April 1st. If you require his services, see him on these dates.

VIKING MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL OPENED

After over three years of anticipation the Viking municipal hospital is now a reality and is serving the district as a hospital unit. On Saturday, March 4th, it was formally opened for inspection by the ratepayers and citizens and over four hundred answered the invitation of the board of directors "to come and inspect your hospital." At one o'clock the doors of the new building, situated a quarter of a mile north of town at the end of Main street overlooking the town, and visitors were shown through from basement to garret. Surprise, admiration and gratitude were freely expressed.

Viewed from the outside, it is a splendidly constructed building of pleasing architecture situated among the trees in grounds of about three acres in extent. It is built of red tile with dull gray stucco finish. On the inside the basement contains the Delco Electric light and power plant, laundry, doctor's room, kitchen, nurses dining room, store room, water pump, tank and furnace. The first floor has four one-bed rooms, three two-bed rooms, office, two bath rooms, case room, utility room, operating room, and sun parlor. The upper floor is devoted to nurses quarters and reception room. The furnishings throughout are modern and complete in every detail. Considerable surprise was expressed by the visitors at the large amount of room in the hospital, as the idea was extant that the building was rather small, but a visit will expell this erroneous conception.

After the visitors had completed their inspection of the building they were treated to a fine lunch in the hospital kitchen, served by the ladies of the Hospital Aid assisted by some of the high school girls.

Mr. Jno. E. Kringen, president of the Hospital Board, and Mr. W. McAtthey, secretary, and several of the board of directors were on hand showing the visitors through the building and answering any questions or queries that any ratepayer or citizen had to ask, or make any explanation of any matters pertaining to the hospital building or equipment. The utmost courtesy was extended to all, and the officials may well take a pardonable pride in what they have accomplished and given to the Viking Municipal hospital district for the money expended. The Board has had its difficulties and problems to solve. It is safe to say that they used their best judgment at all times and spent hours of their time without thought of recompense, keeping uppermost in their minds the best interests of the district to be served, and getting the best for the money spent. While many have not agreed with some of the decisions of the Board, and it is the privilege of the ratepayers to voice their criticism, any opposition now has practically disappeared and replaced by a feeling of deep satisfaction that the district is now assured of the best medical treatment and care right at home.

The hospital staff consists of Miss R. W. Brannen, matron in charge; Miss Violet McColman and Miss Lila Potter, graduate nurses; Miss Dolly Laves, nurse-in-training; Mrs. D. Britton, housekeeper; and Mr. P. Thompson, caretaker.

The Board of Directors for 1922 is composed of John E. Kringen, chairman; W. McAtthey, secretary; Andrew Holmberg, W. H. Empey, R. T. Dorward, D. Maxwell, and W. J. Kelly.

On Monday morning when the hospital was officially opened for patients seven beds were taken, and two on Tuesday, leaving only one, and the matron Miss Brannen states that the remaining bed will be taken before the end of the week. The hospital is so arranged however, that, if they are required, six extra beds can be put up without causing any inconvenience, and ten extra by crowding a little. Patients are given every care and attention that is possible.

Mr. M. Johnson, local builder and contractor, had the contract for the construction, and the building reflects a great deal of credit on him and his staff of carpenters. It was a feeling of deep satisfaction to know that there was a local man able to handle the job at a figure that compared favorably with bids from outside contractors. The furnishings such as beds, cots, mirrors, etc., were secured through Jas. C. Hennessy, local furniture dealer, and an inspection of the wards shows that good taste and great care was exercised in choosing the necessary equipment. The plumbing and heating was done by the H. Kelly & Co., of Edmonton, while the electric light and power plant was secured from McAtthey & Jones, local Delco-Light agents. The well was drilled by Andrew Hammer, and the basement excavated under the supervision of Geo. Hoskins in record time.

Questionnaire Being Issued to U.F.A. Locals

1. What branch of farm industry is your district most interested in?

2. Is a Government Wheat Board the best and safest permanent plan for marketing grain?

3. If the Government should fail to act, what should we do to meet the case?

4. If the Farmers should decide to develop a selling system themselves, how should the selling system be organized?

5. What percentage of your members would support this plan?

6. Should the Farmers raise the number of cattle only that he can take care of and finish for export?

7. Assuming it is advisable to glut the home market and slump prices, what plan would you suggest to dispose of the surplus in export trade?

8. Do you think that export selling of wheat and chilled meat or cattle, that our commercial organizations such as the U. G. G. could be converted into a selling organization under the pool or patronage dividend plan? If so, how?

9. What percentage of the farmers should be associated with such a plan and how far is your local prepared to support it?

10. What action is your local prepared to take to bring this about?

11. Do you think the Rural Municipalities are serving the Ratepayers to the limit of their capacity to do so?

12. Could the Municipalities take hold of our Creamery and Cold Storage needs in a co-operative way provided the Provincial Government gave them the power to do so?

13. If so, what pressure should the U. F. A. locals bring to bear on them and what action is your local prepared to take to support such a movement?

14. What plan of Provincial Marketing would you suggest to take care of our surplus dairy products, butter, eggs, etc?

15. Do you think that a well organized co-operative export organization capable of finding markets for our surplus products would prevent the recurrence of slumping prices which is so prevalent in Western Canada and is so discouraging to farming business?

16. Do you think a Provincial Government Bank for short term loans and a Federal Government long term credit plan at a low rate of interest is vital to the industrial existence of the farmer and also necessary to the development of a first class selling system of farm products?

17. To what extent are you prepared to support the proposal of a Provincial Bank?

18. What action do you propose to bring pressure on the Federal Government to get them to establish the long term credit plan?

19. What do you think is going to happen to the Alberta farmer if he is not able to solve the foregoing industrial and financial problems?

20. Can we meet our National, Provincial, Municipal and private liabilities, support our essential public institutions, maintain sound business conditions in our towns and cities, unless farming can first be made a profitable industry for the farmer and wealth brought into the Province from the sale of our products abroad?

As upon the resolution of some of the above questions depends our future well-being as farmers. I would ask all members of our local to study them carefully and be prepared to discuss them at our future meetings. Answers must be sent in to the Central Secretary prior to April 15th.

IRMA Ice Cream Parlor

R. KENNETH STEWART, Prop.
EXCLUSIVE AGENCY FOR
MOR-FREAD CHOCOLATES
Made by W. H. Fread

AGENT FOR MELATONE PHONOGRAPHS
AND RECORDS
CANDIES, CIGARS, TOBACCOES, FRUITS,
AND ICE CREAM.

Irma Cash Meat Market

Just in
Fresh Caught Whitefish 10c lb.

Salmon, Halibut,
Fresh Herrings, Salt Herrings,
Holland Herrings.

L. C. HATCH, Prop.
Irma, Alberta.



No Lumber Order Too Large or Too Small.

—for us to fill. We have a varied stock of High Grade clear lumber for every purpose. All thoroughly kiln dried and selected. Go elsewhere first if you wish, but come to us and get our quotations before buying. It means satisfaction and a saving to you.

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Have your -- Storage Battery Repaired by an Expert.

OLD BATTERIES EXCHANGED FOR NEW ONES

Now is the time to have your Car Overhauled.

A. DUPRE
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Important repair work

Should not be put off too late. Think of your stock shivering in the cold, when perhaps you are toasting your feet by the fire. Have a heart and

Protect them from the Cold--

Our material is of a superior class. Our service will be found to your advantage. These are but two of the many reasons why all our customers stay with us and remain satisfied.

"BETTER Lumber for Home Building"

THE IMPERIAL LUMBER Co., LTD.
T. H. FLEMING, Manager.

IRMA,

ALTA.

Oil Industry Discussed at New York Meeting

(Continued from Front Page)

ers, the available information is meagre and the predictions, therefore, less reliable. In such cases the estimates are to be taken as progress reports, rather than final statements. The second item of discussion on our list, namely the furtherance of the movement to bring about active co-operation among American companies operating in foreign fields, will probably take the form of suggestions, oft repeated in the past, but brought more forcibly to the companies themselves by the recent debacle in Mexico, the direct result of cut-throat competition between American companies that field. Favorable action along these lines of co-operation is now a reality in at least one case.

One of the principal handicaps under which Americans operate in negotiating for oil concessions and leases in foreign countries is the excessive bonuses and royalties exacted by our Government from operators on Government and Indian lands. It is true that in most instances the extremely high bonuses of thousands of dollars per acre, and the excessive royalties amounting to as high as 55 percent of the gross production, relative to leases on proven highly productive land. But foreigners are not prone to differentiate between proven and prospective land, and hence use these high figures as arguments in favor of impossible conditions in their own cases. Right here I should like to venture the guess that in most instances where these excessive bonuses and royalties are paid, only a trifling profit, if any, is made by the operator. It was my good fortune to compare the fact that Mr. Doherty spent quite some little time in his recent speech before the American Petroleum Institute in Chicago in extolling my virtues as an ultra-conservative geologist, especially as regards estimates of future production in Mexico, does not mean collusion but is simply another proof that we folks out in Los Angeles never let an opportunity go by to boost each other as well as for our unsurpassed climate and other natural advantages.

Again referring to Mexico; may we not say that the oil industry there is "between the devil and the deep blue sea"—meaning, of course, the tax problems on one side and salt water on the other. Unfortunately the predictions made from this platform just now, may have proven all too true. All of the old pools along the Dos Bocas-Alamo magic arc, with the exception of Toteoco-Cerro Azul, are producing only through the stripping process, and salt water has already made its appearance in Toteoco-Cerro Azul. Outside of two wells within the Dos Bocas Alamo belt; viz., at San Gerónimo and Tierra Blanca, no wells of importance have been drilled in the last two years. The old proven pools have been brought in in the light oil belt of Mexico during the past year. San Gerónimo and Tierra Blanca is a northward extension of the Alamo pool, lying between the latter and the extinct Potosí del Llano pool. Neither of these new additions under the most favorable circumstances can have more than a very temporary effect on the situation. Every new well brought in just speeds up the finish; it is just one more bung hole in the barrel.

Only three companies are left in the Mexican oil business, only the last of the important, magic pools of the proven light oil field of Mexico. They are vying with each other in the market, an inexcusable economic waste and a terrible blow to the great oil industry of this country. With only twenty-four wild-cat wells going down outside the proven belt of Mexico in the search for new fields, none of these at all certain of getting important results, what are we to expect of Mexico in the next few months? What will the crash be and what will be the extent of the damage? Mr. Garfias will later give you the details of this extremely critical situation that you may answer for yourselves.

Walter Teague has endeavored to show by statistics that the foreign imports of oil (Meaning Mexican oil) have little effect on the price of our light domestic oil. Mr. Teague's case is greatly weakened by the fact that the price-fixer knocked 70 percent from the price of Mid-continental crude when the great glut of Mexican oil loomed last winter as a menace to our domestic industry but began raising the price of the Mid-continental immediately it dawned on the fixers that most of the proven Mexican fields were doomed to permanent exhaustion. This erratic manipulation of the price caused the ruin of many small operators and independents with a corresponding advantage to the stronger oil companies. In other words many of our American independent operators and companies were sacrificed on the altar erected by the few producers and importers of Mexican oil. Let us take the most charitable view of the case and assume that the price manipulation was done as a result of panic rather than premeditation.

In order to prevent a repetition of this catastrophe Congress should best impose upon the President the power to impose a sufficient import duty upon oil to protect the domestic industry from disaster when foreign importations appear menacing. By this I am not suggesting an import duty on oil to harass those companies who are far-seeing enough and courageous enough to enter the foreign fields but rather to prevent the dumping which has caused most of our troubles these last few months. Arguments of the kind that the oil and cheap gasoline may be anticipated by saying that anything, such as these drastic cuts in price, which tend to destabilize the industry, later only assures a higher price to the consumer and a small profit or actual loss to the producer.

The power of the group of men who fixed the price of crude oil in this country is a very real thing. I am disclosing no secrets of the oil fraternity when I state that they sometimes become a great deal more than a group of supply and demand when it suits their purpose. There is also a great responsibility to the rank and file of the producing companies and to the general public, if you please, which goes with this power.

I, for one, am glad that this power rests in the hands of the responsible and tried business men familiar with the vicissitudes as well as with the joys of their industry, rather than in the hands of irresponsible and inexperienced theorists. As long as these business men use this power with justice and discretion nothing should be done to interfere with them, but when they force thru as unjustifiably drastic a cut in the price of crude oil as was done last winter steps should be taken to curb their ability to wreak havoc on the industry. I would not place the responsibility for all of our price depressions on this price-fixing group, by any means. Oftentimes the producers, large and small, are to blame because of their refusal to adopt programs curbing drilling activities. Furthermore our present lease system with its off-set well requirements and consequent price-fixing clauses is a curse to the same development of many fields. But I do want to suggest to the price-fixing group of our industry in the most friendly way that in the future they cease using "cave-man tactics" and use more discretion, conservatism and magnanimity in regulating the price of crude oil so that they may have the confidence of the industry, the government and the people. Geologists and engineers through scientific study have become the great factor of conservation in the finding and development of the oil fields; why not apply some of their methods to the price-fixing end of the business.

In closing, just a word as to Mexico, lest the oil operators there think I am prejudiced against that great field, which I am not. And in this conclusion I hope you will discount the rumor that there is collusion between Mr. Edward Lawrence Doherty and myself in advertising the wonders (and blunders) of the Mexican fields. The mere fact that Mr. Doherty spent quite some little time in his recent speech before the American Petroleum Institute in Chicago in extolling my virtues as an ultra-conservative geologist, especially as regards estimates of future production in Mexico, does not mean collusion but is simply another proof that we folks out in Los Angeles never let an opportunity go by to boost each other as well as for our unsurpassed climate and other natural advantages.

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BATT VALLEY ITEMS

The Valley farmers have been busy turning grain to the elevators these last three weeks, a number of cars having been loaded. Snyder Bros shipped one car of wheat and one of oats.

The Valley Rural Telephone Co. held its annual meeting at the home of Mr. S. Murray on the 7th. A lively discussion took place in regard to extending the present lines and replacing telephone poles. Mr. Murray, Mr. Moore, Mr. E. Moore and Mr. Denison were re-elected as officers for another term by acclamation. Mr. C. Holt applied for membership and was accepted.

A dance will be held in the Batt School on March 8th. A large crowd is expected as it is some time since there has been a dance in the Valley. Mr. and Mrs. McCulley entertained at cards last Saturday night. A very enjoyable evening was reported. Those who were present were Mr. C. M. Lindberg, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Grant and Mr. and Mrs. Viggs Lindberg.

Mrs. D. Whidden is away visiting her daughter Mrs. Robinson at Dapp, Alta.

Boh Murray has left for B. C. after spending a vacation of several months with his parents in the Batt Valley.

Mr. Deibert Brown has returned to California after visiting old friends in the Batt Valley district. A number of Valleyites journeyed to Kinross to a party held by Mr. Fleming, a very popular member of the Royal Bank staff who is leaving to accept a position as branch manager of another branch of the bank. Our best wishes go with him. Made a business trip to Jarow last Saturday.

Meeting of Council Battle River M. D.

Councillors of the Municipal District of Battle River No. 423 met in Council Room, Present: Messrs Fischer, Golding Gano, Burton & Armstrong.

Newly elected Councillors F. B. Gano, W. A. Burton and J. J. Armstrong subscribed to the Oath of Office.

Moved by Mr. Golding that Mr. Fischer be appointed Reeve for the ensuing year. Cd.

Moved by Mr. Burton that Mr. Golding be appointed deputy Reeve for the first six months. Cd.

Moved by Mr. Burton that R. J. Tate be engaged as Sec.-Treas at a salary of \$1200 for the year, he to receive all commissions but pay for any additional help he may require. Carried.

Minutes of last meeting were read and on motion of Mr. Golding were accepted as read.

Moved by Mr. Golding that the mileage of Councillors for council meetings be pooled. Cd.

Moved by Mr. Armstrong that Sec. correspond with J. R. Love, M. P. P. regarding the plan for Government road into Wainwright and that Mr. Gano be appointed to interview Mr. Perkins regarding work on range line between ranges 6 and 7 and report at next meeting. Cd.

Moved by Mr. Gano that Sec'y notify the Royal Alexandra hospital that the Council is not prepared to pay hospital account of Herbert Heart unless he can prove his residence herein. Cd.

Moved by Mr. Fischer that Sec'y notify the Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs that the Council do not favor any separation of the Municipal District and that at the annual meeting a resolution was passed unanimously by the taxpayers asking the Council to give your Dept. the correct date of the petition. Cd.

Moved by Mr. Gano that Dr. S. R. McGregor be appointed Health Officer and Sec'y write Dr. Wallace of Wainwright asking him if he will act as health officer and on what conditions. Cd.

Moved by Mr. Armstrong that Sec'y write Dept. of Municipal Affairs asking for information re the Domestic Animal Act and if the data as mentioned in the Act by Order in Council has been set. Cd.

Moved by Mr. Armstrong that the Council as a whole shall appoint foremen for each division at the first meeting in May, each foreman on appointment to receive a statement of instructions and amount of money to expend, and only emergency work to be done without the foreman. Cd.

Moved by Mr. Armstrong that the rate for Municipal taxes be 7 1/2 mills on the dollar. Cd.

Moved by Mr. Burton that the Reeve and Treasurer be authorized to borrow \$4,000 from Merchants Bank for municipal purposes. Cd.

Moved by Mr. Burton that the following account be passed and paid: R. J. Tate, salary \$300.00 M. D. No. 424, Use of grader \$10.00 R. A. Bell, Election expenses \$13.00 Workmans Comp' B'd, fees, 26.60 Carried.

Moved by Mr. Armstrong that Council meet regularly the first Tuesday of each month at 1 o'clock. Cd.

HE STACKS SUNFLOWERS AND FEEDS BUNDLES

W. S. Clark, Bassano farmer, says that he first became interested in Sunflower growing in Iowa, where he used them along with corn in his silo every year until he came to Alberta in 1917. He says: That year I planted two acres with my grain drill, three feet apart in rows, and cultivated same as often as corn. I cut the sunflowers when they were four and a half feet high, using my grain binder, shocked them in large shocks and later stacked them the same as any other bundle.

They were fed to two grade Holstein cows. They received two bundles of green oats in the morning and three bundles sunflowers in the evening. The cows were giving six pails of milk daily when I began feeding, and they continued to give the same amount until the sunflowers were gone, and although I increased the feed by two bundles per day, feeding eight bundles where I had fed six, the cows dropped off two pails of milk daily in less than 10 days.

From the experiments that I have made I am satisfied that sunflowers is worth a much as a bundle of anything else for growth or milk.

I continued to raise about the same amount each year until 1921, when I drilled in 100 lbs. of the seed on 20 acres to see how they would grow. They were well cultivated, no weeds being allowed to grow. The whole works were left standing until the 12th of October and then cut with a header and cattle have been pasturing on them since early winter, and if any person wishes to know whether it makes good pasture, they need only to look at the animals that have been running round to consume them that there is nothing better. So I say without hesitation to farmers and ranchers—plant sunflowers enough to provide winter pasture for all of the stock you keep for winter, and now you have oats and peas, root and roots for summer pasture, and double the number and quality of your animals.



TO THE CUSTOMERS OF THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

THE SHAREHOLDERS of the Merchants Bank of Canada, having ratified the agreement for amalgamation entered into by their directors with the Bank of Montreal—

THE BANK OF MONTREAL extends to all customers of the Merchants Bank of Canada a cordial invitation to continue their accounts, with the assurance that their business, whether it be large or small, will receive the best care and attention.

The service of the Bank of Montreal is adapted to the special needs of farmers, and their accounts are welcomed at all its offices.

BANK OF MONTREAL

Established over 100 years

MAIN STREET

Mr. R. J. Tate was a visitor to the Capital last Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Renwick have returned after spending a week in Edmonton.

Mr. C. A. Toll is having an auction sale on March 20th at his farm north east of Irma.

Now is the time to be getting ready for Spring. Order your Formalin Thos. J. Derman, Druggist.

Mr. F. Call, of Camloops, B. C. will leave Irma Monday. Mr. Call intends moving his family to his farm in the Albert district in the spring.

Mr. J. Keen returned from Edmonton Monday night. Mr. Keen's son who was operated on for appendicitis is doing nicely.

The Country Minister show which was so highly appreciated last Friday evening will be put on at Kinross, Friday night, March 24th and at Irma, Friday night, March 31st.

In last weeks issue we announced that the G. W. V. A. would hold a dance in connection with their concert and social. This was an error as no dance should have been advertised.

Get your horses in shape use some Stock Food and Louse Killer from Derman's Drug Store. Even if horses are cheap it will pay you to look after them.

Fire from unknown origin, thought probably to be result of stove exploding broke out in Sunny Brae school on Thursday morning, when janitor came to build fire. Calling assistance of Fred Higginson who phoned others the fire was soon under control. The Norwich Union Fire Insurance Co. which carries policy sent cheque to cover repairs, also a cheque to be divided among rightful claimants to show their and the agents appreciation of extinguishing the fire. E. T. McDowell is the agent who writes insurance for the prompt, strong companies. Call for your share of remuneration.

PRICE OF MILK DROPS

Mr. W. C. Brooks wishes us to contradict a rumor that he was discontinuing the supplying of milk to Irma citizens. He states that on and after April 1st he will reduce the price of milk to 12 cents for \$1.00 and will be in a position to supply fresh cream to any customers wanting some.

SEE--

THE

COUNTRY MINISTER

A FIVE ACT COMEDY

GOOD SONGS & VAUDEVILLE 'TWEEN ACTS

Kinsella, Friday, March 24th, at 8 o'clock

Irma, Friday, March 31st, at 8 o'clock

ADULTS 50c

CHILDREN 25c

Write for Free Copy New Booklet

I have prepared a booklet on "How Geology has made Oil Drilling Safe," and "Geology pertaining to Balmores Fault Area," by reason of the oil geology sensation at Mexico, Texas. The fault line known as the Balmores Fault is being scoured carefully by most eminent geologists in the field followed by the major oil companies as well as independent operators. This little booklet is alive with data, illustrative maps and figures, prepared to show you why oil is discovered under geological conditions. Issued by Herbert T. Knapp, Geologist-Engineer, El Dorado, Ark., U. S. A."

BIG CLEAN UP

AUCTION SALE

Having been instructed by the Owner who has rented his farm and is leaving the district I will sell by Public Auction 6 MILES NORTH EAST OF IRMA MONDAY, MARCH 20th

FREE LUNCH AT NOON SALE IMMEDIATELY AFTER

11 HEAD OF HORSES
Grey Mare, 1300 lbs. in foal, 9 years old; 1 Grey Mare, 1400 lbs. in foal 7 years old; (These mares are in foal to a Registered Percheron Stallion, and real good stuff); Dark Grey Mare, 1300 lbs. 6 years old; Dark Grey Mare, 1350 lbs. 6 years old; Chestnut Filly, 1100 lbs. 2 years old; White Filly, 2 years old; Grey Filly 2 years old; Bay Filly, 2 years old; Grey Filly 2 years old; Two Yearling Fillies.
15 HEAD OF PURE BRED AND GRADE HOLSTEINS
Two Pure Bred Cows, 5 years old; Pure Bred Cow, 4 years old; Three Pure Bred Heifers, 2 years old; Two Pure Bred Heifers, 2 years old; Pure Bred Bull, 1 year old; Two Good Cows, rising 7 years old; Good Grade Cow, rising 5 years old; Two Grade Heifers, rising 2 years old; Grade Yearling Heifer.

HARNESS

Two Sets Single Driving Harness; Good stock saddle; Extra collars; Two sets team harness; Martingales, etc.

IMPLEMENTS, ETC

McCormick Binder; McCormick Mower; Good Hay Rake; McCormick Drill; Good Wagon; Truck Wagon; 14 in. Oliver Gang Plow; Wagon Rack; 14 in. Rocking Chair; Folding Chair; Full Set Dinner Dish; Grindstone; Saddle Grinders; De Laval Separator; Set Bolt Sleighs; Tank Heater; Two Pump Jacks; 1 1/2 H.P. Gasoline Engine and 2 1/2 H.P. Gasoline Engine; Power Chatham Fanning Mill; Logging Churn, etc.

HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS

Six-Hole Range in good condition; Kitchen Table; Flat Irons; Dishes; Pots; Pans; Pails; Gem Jars; Dining Table and Six Chairs; Pictures; Sideboard; Rocking Chair; Folding Chair; Full Set Dinner Dish; Grindstone; Saddle Grinders; Hanging Lamp; 3-Burner Oil Stove with Oven; 2 Burner Oil Stove; Good Gramophone with 90 Records; Clocks; Complete Furnishings of two bedrooms; no other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS: All sums of \$10.00 and under Cash, over that amount Credit, will be given until Nov. 1st, 1922 on approved bankable joint lien notes bearing 8 per cent interest. A discount of 6 per cent for cash on credit amounts.

C. A. TOLL, Proprietor

J. W. STUART, Auctioneer